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assured place.—His work is not of stone or bronze, it cannot be finished with one stroke; it is organic and grows slowly; when it blossoms it ceases to be personal."

Wm. I. HULL.

War Rights on Land. By J. M. SPAIGHT. (London: Macmillan & Co., 1911. Pp. 520.)

Following the recent efforts to establish universal peace comes this new book on the Law of War. Francis D. Acland, who writes the preface to the volume, declares that by showing us the position we are in and whither we are moving such a book will hasten the day when war between nations as a means of settling disputes will be as much abandoned as trial by battle.

The author's justification for his book is the general neglect of the study of war law by both the soldier and the civilian. It is the duty of the soldier to know the principles of war law; and the civilian is warned that if ignorance of law is no excuse in time of peace, far less is it an excuse in time of war.

The book consists of fifteen chapters with the following titles: "Introduction," "The Commencement of Hostilities," "The Qualifications of Belligerents," "Hostilities—Means of Injuring the Enemy," "Hostilities—Sieges and Bombardments," "Spies," "Flags of Truce," "Armistices," "Capitulations," "Prisoners of War," "Military Authority over the Territory of the Hostile State—(1) Military Occupation: War Rights of the Occupant and of the Inhabitants," "(2) Requisitions, Contributions, Fines, and the Treatment of Property," "The Geneva Convention," "The Sanction of the Laws of War," "The Neutrality Convention." These chapter titles read very much like an ordinary text-book on International Law. The scope of the work, however, is limited to war rights on land, and the method of presentation is both instructive and entertaining.

The several articles of the two Hague Conventions have been made the basis of discussion in most of the chapters; but the author has supplemented his work with abundant historical data showing the interpretation in practice of the rules laid down for belligerents, as well as of points for which no settled rule has yet been established. The author's historical illustrations are largely taken from the wars since 1850.

In speaking of the American Civil War, the author makes acknowledgment of the important contributions which that struggle made toward the establishment of a definite code of war law as follows:—"Indeed, in many respects the Secession War is the most instructive of all wars to the student of International Law. Just as this war gave modern fighting many of its distinctive features—the cavalry screen, the use of rifle pits and wire-entanglements, the employment of mounted infantry, the attack by short advances under cover—so it gave belligerents the first written code of land war. This was the very remarkable manual of *Instructions for the Government of the Armies of the United States in the Field*, which was drawn up by Professor Lieber, on Mr. Lincoln's initiative, and which is not only the first, but the best book of regulations on the subject ever issued by an individual nation on its own initiative. Its principles and its philosophy are sound, elevated, and humane. In a few special points its detailed teachings have been modified by the subsequent action of International Conferences or the influence of changing ideas on usage, but, taken as a whole, it reads like an admirable paraphrase of the existing Hague *Réglément.*"

The book is of special interest to both students and teachers of International Law. Dealing with recent movements to mitigate the horrors of war by international agreements and illustrated by data of the most recent conflicts, its subject-matter is of general interest and is presented in an attractive narrative style throughout. The index is altogether inadequate.

FRANK EDWARD HORACK.

Capture in War on Land and Sea. By HANS WEHBERG, DR. JUR. Translated from *Das Beuterecht in Land und Seekriege*. With an introduction by JOHN M. ROBERTSON, M. P. (London: P. S. King & Son, 1911. Pp. xxxv, 210.)

The position of England, both in point of naval forces and merchant marine, has changed radically since the year 1785 when the United States first put forward, in its treaty with Prussia, the proposition that the law of prize at sea should be abolished. England is still the chief opponent of the American proposal, but it is clear that she cannot long hold out,—indeed it is only her adherence to traditional policy, Mr. Robertson thinks, which keeps her from seeing that her